The validity of this statement is far to explicit to gain a strong argument. The use of the word “merely” creates the impression that Economic development never occurred, even though there is evidence supporting a reduction to unemployment through the “New plan”. However, to say that the argument doesn’t contain any relevance to the time period is wrong. There is strong evidence that Nazi propaganda had greatly exaggerated Germanys financial settlements. Therefore, the statement is valid in discussing how the propaganda falsified the true situation however is too rigid as there is contradictory evidence.

Although the Nazi party started to reduce unemployment, Richard Evans estimated that the “invisible unemployment” was 3 million in 1936 even though official figures said 1.6 million. This is further unusual as propaganda for “battle of work” was finished in the same year. This demonstrates how the Nazi party used propaganda to maintain disillusionment; thereby creating this impression of a “myth” as the information that the German people was given was so fabricated. Additionally, the Nazis “four-year plan” didn’t math propaganda claims at all as it still imported 1/3 of all its material. This was in order to avoid the risk of alienation, causing levels of consumption to be very high and making Germany be in economic strain by 1939. This further elaborates the statements identification of the Nazi economic miracle as a “propaganda myth” as Germany hadn’t fulfilled the goal of Autarky or self-sufficiency. Furthermore, there were military parades for the “people car”, also known as Volkswagen, being introduced however it was greatly exaggerated, as very few Germans were able to afford it. This shows that although there were improvements in industrial production, people still hadn’t settled into financial stability, and the reality of German life was far scarcer. On the contrary, propaganda labelled as “battle for production” caused food quality to significantly drop causing discontent however little to no opposition. This creates a contradiction to for the Nazi financial miracle being falsified by propaganda as the Nazis had been able to reduce different factors in quality to boost its economy. Therefore, there is explicit evidence to show that propaganda had clearly created a false image of true economic development, however it can’t be said that there was no growth occurring.

Under the “New plan” of 1934, Schadt created trade unions with foreign countries such as the Balkans. Raw material and food were supplied by Germany. This highlights how economic growth was caused by the strengthening and expansion of foreign areas. This goes against the statement as Germany were clearly creating different supply chains to boost their economy and therefore, achieve self sufficiency. Propaganda such as “battle for work” was created to fight unemployment, in which large sums of money was spent building roads and increase industrial production, stimulated through tax relief of private companies. This shows Nazis intent to reduce unemployment and therefore increase its economy. This validates the problem of this statement being too rigid as although propaganda exaggerated the situation, Nazis still achieved bounds of financial success. If it is taken to consideration, there was a massive reduction in unemployment

as of January 1933, over 6 million people were unemployed whilst in 1939, unemployment reduced to 2 million. This reduces the validity of this statement as there was clear reduction in unemployment and therefore reductions in economics strains, meaning that there was strong evidence of the Nazi Party making the German economy recover. However, it can be argued that the growing level of disillusionment with the regime from 1933 to 1936, due to food shortages being ignored for raw material, acts as a way the Nazis had mythologised the German recovery. This begged the question of "guns or sufficiency" exemplifying how propaganda had illusions on the extents of a full economic recovery. All together, evidence clearly shows that there were financial bounds which completely contradict the statement, however, reveal the extent of political illusion the Germans experienced.

The introduction of the Mefo bill by Schadt reveal the elaborate and clever system put in place to deal with external payments. The government would pay military equipment using these "Mefo bills" where they would be exchanged for Cash at the Reichbank, ensuring private companies would get money. This reveals how propaganda wasn't put in place to hide how a totalitarian regime solved financial problems. Intricate use of understanding the financial system demonstrate how this statement is invalid. We've also seen this through Stresseman's conversion of the Reichmark to the Rentenmark and no longer using gold reserves as a form of payment, and instead using loans from banks to reduce hyperinflation in 1923. Through the 4-year plan, Hitler's aim was to "free Germany from the chains of international capital". An example of this was increased control over private companies, including IG Farben. Through the years 1935 to 1939, IG Farben had increased profits of 71 million to 240 million. This accentuates how Nazis economic policies, no matter how narrow and strict they were, were benefitting Germanys economy due to larger influxes of capital. Lastly, a conscription in 1935 showed that men from ages 18-25 took considerable amounts out of labour, this destroys previous times as in post Great Depression, unemployment in that age and sex was at 39%. The substantial difference shows that the Nazi party were improving Germany's financial situation, and the idea of them being an "economic miracle" isn't as far fetched at the statement provides. Therefore, the statement is invaluable as it is no "myth" that the Nazis had improved their economy, almost to the point where they were over 60% done with being self-sufficient by 1939.

In conclusion, the statement is far too harsh when discussing the economic situation of the time. However, it can be said that the use of the word "myth" highlights the extent of disillusionment within Germany, perceiving the Nazis as this economic miracle, even though the situation post-Great Depression was naturally starting to recover when the Nazis came to power. That being said, the Nazis still acted as an accelerant through this, providing a four-year plan in which they attempted to gain the title of Autarky and thereby have no need to improve international relations once they were prepared for war. Therefore, the statement lacks internal validity through its lack of reliable evidence.